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L3 ANSWER 1 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Protein and cDNA sequences of human G protein-coupled **receptor** PFI-010, and uses thereof in therapy, diagnosis, and drug screening
IN **Harland, Lee**
AB This invention provides protein and cDNA sequences for a newly identified human protein, designated PFI-010, which is believed to be a G protein-coupled **receptor**. PFI-010 was identified in unannotated genomic sequence information which was released by the Genome Sequencing Centers by searching the sequences with known members of the G protein-coupled **receptor** family using the BLAST algorithm. PFI-010 shares homol. with serotonin **receptors**, and its ligand is likely to be an amine. The PFI-010 gene is therefore of interest because G protein-coupled **receptors** are targets of pharmaceutical intervention. In one embodiment, the invention relates to diagnostic assays for detecting diseases assocd. with inappropriate PFI-010 activity or levels. Also disclosed are methods for utilizing PFI-010 in drug screening assays and in therapy directed against diseases assocd. with inappropriate PFI-010 activity or levels.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 42 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Protein and cDNA sequences of human G protein-coupled **receptor** PFI-005, and uses thereof in therapy, diagnosis, and drug screening
IN **Harland, Lee**
AB This invention provides protein and cDNA sequences for a newly identified human protein, designated PFI-005, which is believed to be a G protein-coupled **receptor**. PFI-005 was identified in unannotated genomic sequence information which was released by the Genome Sequencing Centers by searching the sequences with known members of the G protein-coupled **receptor** family using the BLAST algorithm. PFI-005 shares homol. with chemotactic peptide **receptors**. The PFI-005 gene is therefore of interest because G protein-coupled **receptors** are targets of pharmaceutical intervention. In one embodiment, the invention relates to diagnostic assays for detecting diseases assocd. with inappropriate PFI-005 activity or levels. Also disclosed are methods for utilizing PFI-005 in drug screening assays and in therapy directed against diseases assocd. with inappropriate PFI-005 activity or levels.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Protein and cDNA sequences of human G protein-coupled **receptor** PFI-002, and uses thereof in therapy, diagnosis, and drug screening
IN **Harland, Lee**
AB This invention provides protein and cDNA sequences for a newly identified human protein, designated PFI-002, which is believed to be a G protein-coupled **receptor**. PFI-002 was identified in unannotated genomic sequence from chromosome 5 which was released by the Genome Sequencing Centers by searching the sequences with known members of the G protein-coupled **receptor** family using the BLAST algorithm. The PFI-002 gene is expressed in the nervous system and possibly tumor cells. PFI-002 shares homol. with rat neurotensin **receptor** type 1 and

human neuromedin **receptor** ty[redacted]1. The PFI-002 gene is theref of interest because G protein-coupled **receptors** are targets of pharmaceutical intervention. In one embodiment, the invention relates to diagnostic assays for detecting diseases assocd. with inappropriate PFI-002 activity or levels. Also disclosed are methods for utilizing PFI-002 in drug screening assays and in therapy directed against diseases assocd. with inappropriate PFI-002 activity or levels.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 52 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Protein and cDNA sequences of human G protein-coupled **receptor** PFI-001, and uses thereof in therapy, diagnosis, and drug screening
IN **Harland, Lee**
AB This invention provides protein and cDNA sequences for a newly identified human protein, designated PFI-001, which is believed to be a G protein-coupled **receptor**. PFI-001 was identified in unannotated genomic sequence from chromosome 5 which was released by the Genome Sequencing Centers by searching the sequences with known members of the G protein-coupled **receptor** family using the BLAST algorithm. PFI-001 shares homol. with mouse galanin **receptor** type 2 (GAL2-R or GALR2). The PFI-001 gene is therefore of interest because G protein-coupled **receptors** are targets of pharmaceutical intervention. In one embodiment, the invention relates to diagnostic assays for detecting diseases assocd. with inappropriate PFI-001 activity or levels. Also disclosed are methods for utilizing PFI-001 in drug screening assays and in therapy directed against diseases assocd. with inappropriate PFI-001 activity or levels.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Protein and cDNA sequences of human G protein-coupled **receptor** PFI-004, and uses thereof in therapy, diagnosis, and drug screening
IN **Harland, Lee**
AB This invention provides protein and cDNA sequences for a newly identified human protein, designated PFI-004, which is believed to be a G protein-coupled **receptor**. PFI-004 was identified in unannotated genomic sequence from chromosome 12p13.3 which was released by the Genome Sequencing Centers by searching the sequences with known members of the G protein-coupled **receptor** family using the BLAST algorithm. The PFI-004 gene is expressed in the digestive system, tumor cells and the respiratory system. PFI-004 shares homol. with chick P2Y G protein-coupled **receptor** 5 (P2Y5) (purinergic **receptor**). The PFI-004 gene is therefore of interest because G protein-coupled **receptors** are targets of pharmaceutical intervention. In one embodiment, the invention relates to diagnostic assays for detecting diseases assocd. with inappropriate PFI-004 activity or levels. Also disclosed are methods for utilizing PFI-004 in drug screening assays and in therapy directed against diseases assocd. with inappropriate PFI-004 activity or levels.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
TI Protein and cDNA sequences of human G protein-coupled **receptor** PFI-006, and uses thereof in therapy, diagnosis, and drug screening
IN **Harland, Lee**
AB This invention provides protein and cDNA sequences for a newly identified human protein, designated PFI-006, which is believed to be a G protein-coupled **receptor**. PFI-006 was identified in unannotated genomic sequence from chromosome 19 which was released by the Genome Sequencing Centers by searching the sequences with known members of the G protein-coupled **receptor** family using the BLAST algorithm. The PFI-006 gene is expressed in the brain and possibly lung. PFI-006 shares homol. with mouse probable G protein-coupled **receptor** EDG-1. The PFI-006 gene is therefore of interest because G protein-coupled **receptors** are targets of pharmaceutical intervention. In one

embodiment, the invention re[redacted]es to diagnostic assays for de[redacted]ting diseases assocd. with inappropriate PFI-006 activity or levels. Also disclosed are methods for utilizing PFI-006 in drug screening assays and in therapy directed against diseases assocd. with inappropriate PFI-006 activity or levels.

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS DUPLICATE 1

TI Injection of rat hepatocyte poly(A)+ RNA to Xenopus laevis oocytes leads to expression of a constitutively-active divalent cation channel distinguishable from endogenous **receptor**-activated channels

AU Auld, Amanda M.; Bawden, Michael J.; Berven, Leise A.; **Harland, Lyn**; Hughes, Bernie P.; Barritt, Greg J.

AB The expression of hepatocyte plasma membrane **receptor**-activated divalent cation channels in immature (stages V and VI) Xenopus laevis oocytes and the properties which allow these channels to be distinguished from endogenous **receptor**-activated divalent cation channels were investigated. Divalent cation inflow to oocytes housed in a multiwell plate was measured using the fluorescent dyes Fluo-3 and Fura-2. In control oocytes, ionomycin, cholera toxin, thapsigargin, 3-fluoro-inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate (InsP3F) and guanosine 5'-[.gamma.-thio]triphosphate (GTP.gamma.S) stimulated Ca2+ and Mn2+ inflow following addn. of these ions to the oocytes. Ionomycin-, cholera toxin-, thapsigargin- and InsP3F-stimulated Ca2+ inflow was inhibited by Gd3+ (half maximal inhibition at less than 5 .mu.M Gd3+ for the InsP3F-stimulated Ca2+ inflow). GTP.gamma.-stimulated Ca2+ inflow was insensitive to 50 .mu.M Gd3+ and to SKF 96365. These results indicate that at least three types of endogenous **receptor**-activated Ca2+ channels can be detected in Xenopus oocytes using Ca2+-sensitive fluorescent dyes: lanthanide-sensitive divalent cation channels activated by intracellular Ca2+ store depletion, lanthanide-sensitive divalent cation channels activated by cholera toxin, and lanthanide-insensitive divalent cation channels activated by an unknown trimeric G-protein. Oocytes microinjected with rat hepatocyte poly(A)+ RNA exhibited greater rates of Ca2+ and Mn2+ inflow in the basal (no agonist) state, greater rates of Ca2+ inflow in the presence of vasopressin or InsP3F and greater rates of Ba2+ inflow in the presence of InsP3F, when compared with 'mock'-injected oocytes. In poly(A)+ RNA-injected oocytes, vasopressin- and InsP3F-stimulated Ca2+ inflow, but not basal Ca2+ inflow, was inhibited by Gd3+. It is concluded that at least one type of hepatocyte plasma membrane divalent cation channel, which admits Mn2+ as well as Ca2+ and is lanthanide-insensitive, can be expressed and detected in Xenopus oocytes.

SO Cell Calcium (1996), 19(5), 439-452
CODEN: CECADV; ISSN: 0143-4160

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS DUPLICATE 2

TI Evidence that the pertussis toxin-sensitive trimeric GTP-binding protein Gi2 is required for agonist- and store-activated Ca2+ inflow in hepatocytes

AU Berven, Leise A.; Crouch, Michael F.; Katsis, Frosa; Kemp, Bruce E.; **Harland, Lyn M.**; Barritt, Greg J.

AB The role of a trimeric GTP-binding protein (G-protein) in the mechanism of vasopressin-dependent Ca2+ inflow in hepatocytes was investigated using both antibodies against the carboxyl termini of trimeric G-protein .alpha. subunits, and carboxyl-terminal .alpha.-subunit synthetic peptides. An anti-Gi1-2.alpha. antibody and a Gi2.alpha. peptide (Gi2.alpha. Ile345-Phe355), but not a Gi3.alpha. peptide (Gi3.alpha. Ile344-Phe354), inhibited vasopressin- and thapsigargin-stimulated Ca2+ inflow, had no effect on vasopressin-stimulated release of Ca2+ from intracellular stores, and caused partial inhibition of thapsigargin-stimulated release of Ca2+. An anti-Gq.alpha. antibody also inhibited vasopressin-stimulated Ca2+ inflow and partially inhibited vasopressin-induced release of Ca2+ from intracellular stores. Immunofluorescence measurements showed that Gi2.alpha. is distributed throughout much of the interior of the hepatocyte as well as at the periphery of the cell. By contrast, G1/11.alpha. was found principally at the cell periphery. It is concluded that the trimeric G-protein, Gi2, is required for store-activated Ca2+

inflow in hepatocytes and act[redacted] between the release of Ca2+ fr[redacted] the endoplasmic reticulum (presumably adjacent to the plasma membrane) and the **receptor**-activated Ca2+ channel protein(s) in the plasma membrane.
SO J. Biol. Chem. (1995), 270(43), 25893-7
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS DUPLICATE 3
TI Identification of an mRNA species which encodes a voltage-operated calcium channel in rat liver mRNA
AU Hughes, Bernie P.; Both, Katrin; **Harland, Lyn**; Hunt, Jon; Hurst, Kathie M.; Lewis, Martin; Barritt, Greg J.
AB CDNA which encodes part of the .alpha.1-subunit of the rabbit skeletal muscle L-type voltage-operated Ca2+ channel (VOCC cDNA) was employed to search for the presence in whole liver and hepatocytes of poly (A+) RNA homologous to mRNA which encodes VOCCs. Such homologous mRNA would be a candidate for mRNA which encodes the putative hepatocyte **receptor** -activated Ca2+ inflow system (RACIS). Northern blot anal. showed that poly (A+) RNA prepd. from intact liver tissue, but not hepatocytes, contained a poly (A+) RNA species comparable in size to that which encodes the .alpha.1-subunit of the L-type VOCC. It is concluded (a) that hepatocytes do not possess VOCCs or that the levels of VOCC poly (A+) RNA in hepatocytes are too low to be detected by Northern anal. and (b) that another cell type present in liver tissue does possess a VOCC. In a low stringency screen of a rat liver cDNA library employing VOCC cDNA as a probe, seven pos. cDNA clones were obtained. While regions of the 2.3 kb cDNA insert from one of these clones showed sequence similarities with regions of VOCC cDNA, the 2.3 kb sequence did not appear to encode a Ca2+ channel. The present results suggest that the approach of low stringency cDNA library screening is unlikely to allow isolation of **receptor** -activated Ca2+ inflow systems (RACIS) cDNA.
SO Biochem. Mol. Biol. Int. (1993), 31(1), 193-200
CODEN: BMBIES

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